KIRK ANDERSON'S

VALLEY TAN.

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THE VALLEY TAN:

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Telegraph to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Murder of P. B. Key by D. E. Sickles—Full Particulars.

NEW YORK, Monday, 10 P. M.

The Washington correspondent of the Times sends full particulars of the fatal affair between Sickles and P. B. Key. In the early part of the week before last, Mr. Sickles went on to New York.—During his absence the busy spies of society observed that the attendance of Mr. Key at his house was even more unremitting than usual. Mr. Sickles returned to Washington on the morning of the day of the Napier Ball, and from that time up to Friday last, nothing occurred to make the matter of his wife with Mr. Key more than ordinarily prominent in his mind.

So far was he from manifesting anything like inordinate or tyrannical suspicion that he allowed Mr. Key to escort Mrs. Sickles as usual on Pennsylvania avenue, and saw them in company with Mr. H. Wickoff at the theatre on Wednesday night. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Sickles entertained a large party at *dinner*. On the next day Mr. Sickles received from some enemy of mankind an annonymous letter.

[The account following, is the dispatch of Mr. Sickles' interview with his wife is the same as that given in the regular dispatch published.]

Having quitted the presence of his wife, Mr. Sickles gave way to the most terrible emotion, and passed the night in a state bordering on distraction—a feeling which was worked into madness this morning on seeing the cause of his misery, Mr. Key, with gay audacity pass opposite the window of his wife'sroom, and with his handkerchief, the usual signal for assignation. Asking Mr. Butterworth who was at his house, to follow Key and engage him in conversation, so that he would not get out of sight, he rushes up stairs for his pistols, and, quickly following, found Butterworth and Key together at the corner of Sixteenth street, when the tradegy took place. On coming up, Sickles walked directly to Key and said:

"You have dishonored my bed and family, you scoundrel—prepare to die," at the same time drawing his pistol; almost simultaneously Key placed his hand inside his vest and drawing what appeared to be a pistol, but was really an opera glass, said: "You had better not shoot." Sickles at once fired, Key at the same time throwing his glass at him. This shot only grazed Key, slightly raising the skin of his side, and he immediately leaped behind a tree to avoid another shot. Sickles followed, and Key catching his arm, endeavored to prevent him from firing, but Sickles disengaged himself, and firing again, shot Key in the upper part of the right thigh close to the main artery. Falling on his hip and supporting himself with his hand, Key cried, "Murder—don't shoot."—Sickles, still following, fired again, with his pistol close to Key, the ball passing through his body below the breast. In the meantime, the report of the pistol and Key's cries startled those in the neighborhood. Mr. Doyle, Mr. Upshar and Mr. Tidball, who were in the Club at the time, proceeded hastily to the spot, where they found Sickles standing over the body of Key with his pistol presented at his head, and which he tried twice to discharge, but which snapped both times, and Mr. Butterworth standing by composedly. On Mr. Doyle's touching Sickles on the shoulder, the latter at once desisted, and turning around said:

"Gentlemen, this man has dishonored my bed." Upon this, he took Butterworth's arm, and walking from the spot with the most perfect self-possession, proceeded to Attorney-General Black's and delivered himself into custody. The parties involved in this sad story all lived within the immediate circle of our daily Washington life, two at least of them being also as well known in New York as in the federal metropolis. Key was about 42 years of age, tall in stature, about six feet, with an easy and fashionable air, but by no means prepossessing in appearance.

His face had a sickly hue, and he had been for some time suffering from heart disease, or imagined he was, which gave him a sour and discontented look. Otherwise he was extremely popular, and those who knew him best said his eccentricities of manner covered a very kind and generous heart. His father, Francis S. Key, was the author of the National Song, the 'Star Spangled Banner.' He was a widower with four children. On his marriage he narrowly escaped a duel with Col. May, who conceived that he had unfairly ousted him from the affections of the lady who became his wife, and who was a beautiful and charming woman.

Mr. Sickles, the member for the Third District of New York, is a native of this city, and was originally a printer by occupation. He is a man of nearly forty years of age, of good presence and graceful manners. As a member of the State Senate, as well as in the House of Reprsentatives, he had made himself remarked by a quite unusual coolness and self-possession, which gave him great advantages in debate, and had acquired for him a well deserved reputation as a rising young leader of the Democratic party.

In 1853 Mr. Sickles was married to his wife, a daughter of Mr. Bagioli, the celebrated music teacher in New York, now ruined and heart-broken, then a young girl fresh from her school-life and remarkable then, as now, for something especially soft, lovely and youthful, in the type of her peculiar beauty. She is of Italian origin, and possesses all the Italian lustre and depth of eye, united with a singular delicacy of feature.

Mr. Sickles, in jail, volunteered the remark, that: "it was unavoidable" and he "could not have done otherwise."—He added:

"Satisfied as I was of his guilt, we could not live together upon the same planet." The Hon. R. J. Walker and Messrs. Carlisle and Ratcliffe have been retained as his counsel. They will bring him before Judge Crawford on a writ of *Habeas corpus* and move his discharge upon bail. Key left no property. His family connections, it is understood, are able, and will provide for his children. Some of Keys' friends intimate threats of summary vengeance against Sickles if he appears in public where they can reach him. A subsequent dispatch states that Mrs. Sickles entirely exonerates her husband.

☞The hot-houses of the Czars, in latitude 60 north, contain the finest collection of tropical plants in Europe. Palm trees are sixty feet in height, and there are banks of splendid orchards. The hot-houses are about a mile and a half in length.

[From the Washington Union.]

The Mormons, the War and the Army Contractors.

The New York Herald, after commenting upon the civil government of Utah and the diffiulties incident to the exercise of the authority of the United States, expresses the opinion that much of the strife which has heretofore prevailed between the Mormons and the government has arisen from the intrigues of army contractors. This is a rough way of overslaughing the events of our history for a few years past, and a coarse method, we should say, of doing injustice both to the administration and to the very energetic and upright gentlemen who have been and are engaged in transporting military stores for the army. It may not be amiss, under the circumstances, to refer to some leading facts in this connection.

It is understood that the War Department has sent to Congress a communication covering a proposition from Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, army contractors, to surrender and abrogate their agreement to transport military stores for the government.

It is due to the parties connected with this matter that the circumstances attending the case should be fully stated: The contractors, under various forms, have been engaged in the army service for more than eleven years. They are gentlemen of high character, and have commanded the confidence of successive administrations, including that of Mr. Fillmore. When the government determined to adopt measures to enforce the laws in Utah, anticipating a large increase of transportation over the plains, advertised for proposals in the usual way, and took special pains to invite various parties to put in bids to do the work required. After every exertion of the department none were found willing to undertake the immense service, requiring, as it did, an outlay of more than two millions of dollars. Under these circumstances, the department closed an agreement with Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell, the old contractors, at rates such as were deemed fair and just to all parties. These gentlemen, by universal consent, executed the duties assigned them with all energy, promptness, despatch and fairness. They have commanded the confidence of the Quarmaster's Department and of all persons connected with the service.—Their outlays have been immense, and their profits, it is believed, not larger than what justice and fair dealing would awarded them. Under a previous contract, in the first expedition to Utah, running from peace into war, they had suffered the total destruction by the hostile action of the Mormons of three trains, entailing a loss upon them of about three hundred thousand dollars, for which they have received no reimbursement. Very much of the efficiency of the army—at one time its safety even—depended upon the energy and fidelity of the parties engaged in moving its military stores; and it is greatly to the credit of the latter that they have been able to command the approval of the entire service. They were prompt in the performance of every duty assigned them, to meet every order of the army, to incur vast expenses with no possibility, in many instances, of corresponding remuneration. Now these gentlemen propose to Congress, through the Secretary of War, to annul the contract, to release the government from their obligations under their contract to transport military stores. Nor has Congress yet indemnified them in any way for the loss of their property by the hostile action of the Mormons. Other trains, too, in consequence of the existence of hostilities, were ordered into the main columns of troops moving to Utah, and thus deprived of all subsistence for their animals, leading to their almost total destruction. These considerations may explain the anxiety of the contractors to withdraw from the service of the government. They have been compelled, in point of fact, to bear largely the burdens of the Mormon war, and although they have the cordial approval and endorsement of those under whose supervision they performed their part of the contract, and are charged with no failure at any point in the discharge of their duties, still, in the absence of indemnification for their losses incurred in the service on account of and produced by the enemy of the United States, for the time being, they may well appeal to Congress to be relieved from further service. The profits of a buiness which are made to depend upon adjustment by Congress, are not as reliable and useful as many others we could name.

Our object is to present to the country as succintcly as possible a brief review of a branch of public service about which a portion of the press have indulged in comments evidently conceived in utter ignorance of all the material facts involved. It is as much due to the people that they should not be deceived into entertaining unjust opinions concerning the past as that they should avoid being misled in the future. We doubt, indeed, if in the whole history of the government, an important work has been preformed with more of energy, integrity, economy, and perfect good faith on all sides, in its orgin and in its execution, than that which was initiated and excuted by the War Department in the transportation of military stores to the army of Utah. The labor was excessive, the duties to be performed delicate and responsible, and the work was done with all promptness, despatch and fairness It is a record which will find its way into history as one of those transactions which, as the London *Times* says, have distinguished our public service for directness and disregard of all the paralyses and stumbling of antiquated forms. It is well, then that the subject should be brought before Congress, and that its events should invite public scrutiny; for by that means those who have done their duty like upright business men will be rewarded not only by approval, but by the condemnation of professional grumblers and speculators. The proffer of the contractors, and its endorsement by the War Department, is a challenge, on their part, flung in the faces of all cavillers.

"Erin."

In reviewing an article which appeared in our last week's issue over the above signature, although written by an acknowledged champion, in point of intelligence, in the Mormon church, and done too in a style and manner which does him credit, we are not convinced that we have wronged either him or his church people by placing them in a false position before the public, and we are therefore unwilling to retract our argument in favor of a separate Territorial organization, which seems to have touched Erin in a sensitive spot. In the article which has so offended him, we made no allusion to the Mormon religion or the church, but simply referred to the distracted condition of public affairs brought about by the disobedience of the Mormons as a people, to the laws of the United States.

If the Federal officers in Utah disgraced their positions and invaded with impunity the rights of Erin and his people, why did they not apply to the parent source and seek to obtain redress from the halls of the Federal capitol instead of open rebellion?

Erin says that we have failed to particularize, and to tell wherein the condition of Utah is deplorable.

We ask, why are the courts, Federal or Territorial, powerless in this Territory? Why cannot juries be found to indict criminals unless parties arraigned are adjudged guilty by the peculiar notions entertained by Erin and his religious associates? Why has provision not been made for the adequate payment of judges, for the conviction and punishment of criminals? We might go on and particularize, and give reasons almost "adinfinitum," why we regard her condition as deplorable and show what has caused this condition, but a brief glance at the history of the origin of what is properly known throughout the United States as the Utah rebellion, will furnish sufficient data from which any unprejudiced mind can arrive at a correct conclusion as to the causes of the difficulties which brought the army of the United States into this Territory.

Again, he says "I could have told you that our citizens here were loyal and true to our government." We would inform him that we are not ignorant of the nature of that loyalty, and we have not forgotten that Provo Kanyon was fortified against the miltary authority of the United States, and that the cannon's mouth was prepared a long time since to speak in tones of thunder the loyalty of the Saints to the General Government.

Erin complains of the existnce among them—the accompaniament of the army—of robbers and gamblers, and in treasonable language says they are legalized. We ask, what American citizen who is a lover of our country with its glorious institutions of liberty and equality, could intimate that the General Government or any of its branches had legalized and sustained a band of marauders and gamblers to rob and plunder their fellow-citizens.

We acknowledge that gamblers and plunderers often accompany an army, but we have too much respect for our laws, and too much confidence in the honesty and integrity of our ministers of law to charge them with being, under Federal authority, participators in the crime of robbery and plunder.

We are asked to inform our American readers—in his own language—"why I myself was indicted by the hangers-on of an army, and tried before a jury of whom a portion were homeless wanderers sutler's clerks, and why to complete the persecution against me, the Federal judge lent himself to be my persecutor, and aided in his own court to bring about my own conviction."

We will inform our American readers—if we are properly informed and we believe we are—that Erin's own misconduct led to his indictment, and that the Federal judge lent himself, not to be his persecutor but to mete unto him retributive justice—that he did not prostitute himself to a groveling desire to persecute, and that if the jury for the hearing of his case had not been composed of congenial spirits, he would now be suffering the just penalty of his crime. There are portions of Erin's article to which we have not replied for the want of space.—*Enterprise*, Carson Valley.

☞Twelve births were reported in Heber C. Kimball's family, at Salt Lake, on the night of the 12th ult. This wholesale family grocer, who deals in babies by the dozen, ought to have a steam-cradle and a patent steam child's nurse! He's worse than a Turk.

THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, Editor.

G. S. L. CITY, APRIL 12, 1859.

The U. S. District Court at Provo has adjourned, and we are again forcibly reminded from the circumstances connected with its recent session, that all attempts to administer impartially, the laws of our country, or even the statutes of the Territory, in this community, by Federal officers, are vain and futile.

The Mormons are determined to submit to Church authority only, and consequently use and will make use of every stratagem, every artifice, and unhesitatingly resort to any means to accomplish their designs, and to prevent the assertion of the supremacy of civil law in the Territory.

Last fall, Judge Sinclair attempted to hold a session of his Court in this City, but soon became convinced, that so complete a control did the Church authorities exercise over his Court, that he was, by continuing the session of the Court, merely subserving their own nefarious plans. The Grand Jury duly sworn and charged by him, refused even to find an indictment against a criminal, who acknowledged publicly, that he had first shot, and then cut the throat of a poor deaf and dumb boy;—this because he was acting under instructions from the Church, when he committed the deed.

The Legislature then in session, refused to furnish the necessary means to defray the expenses of the Court, and the maintenance of prisoners;—this because they knew that they could thus most effectually put a check upon the proceedings of the Court. The Judge was thus compelled to adjourn the Court, and the prisoners confined under his authority, were released by an order of the *Probate Court*.

At this time an unfortunate conflict of opinion between Federal officers, gave encouragement to the Mormons in the course which they seem bent upon persuing. Alex. Wilson, the U. S. District Attorney, differing widely with Judge Sinclair in regard to the full intent of the President's pardon, assumed, that the Mormons must receive whether or no a pardon which they never asked for, and which they have ever spurned and rejected, although ungraciously complying with its provisions; and therefore refused to take notice of their treason and rebellion.

Judge Cradlebaugh, fully informed of many crimes committed in his district, determined to hold a session of his Court this spring, trusting that by avoiding the greater moral questions which must sooner or later be adjudicated upon the Federal courts of the Territory, he would perhaps find the community willing to sustain him in the punishment of crimes committed in violation of their own code of laws.

As Judge Sinclair had been embarrassed and thwarted in his unsuccessful attempt to adminster justice in his District, by the failure of the Legislature to provide means for the maintenance and security of prisoners; Judge Cradlebaugh, satisfied that none had been provided in his District, wisely took the precaution of exercising a right delegated to him, and made a requistion upon Gen. Johnston for a small military detachment to keep and maintain prisoners.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, a Jury selected by the County Court, the Judge pointedly and emphatically defined his views and position, and in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, called their attention plainly and particularly to crimes committed in their midst.

We now find that in the teeth of positive evidence, this Jury, after a session of two weeks, refuse to find any indictments, but endeavor to create delay in order that they may accomplish the breaking up of the Court, by a scheme which in the meanwhile is vigorously prosecuted. Every endeavor is being used, every exertion made to procure the removal of the troops, and thus compel the Court to adjourn.

Now to our great regret we find them again sustained and encouraged in their deep laid plots by a Federal officer, Governor Cumming, differing widely, not only with Judge Cradlebaugh, but also with General Johnston, in regard to the extent of his control over the movements of the military force now in the Territory, attempts to interfere directly with the judiciary in the exercise of its legitimate functions, by asssuming the control of the military detachment, placed, with certain restrictions, under the direction of the U. S. Marshal, by Gen. Johnston. He does this too at the solicitation of the Mormons, who by a cunningly devised memorial, appeal to his official pride in a manner well calculated to lead him into the grave error, into which, as we have heretofore stated, he has hastely and unwisely fallen.

Judge Cradlebaugh however, determined not to be thwarted by such means, adjourned the Grand Jury; and sitting as a Committing Magistrate, has himself exposed and made public the crimes for which the Grand Jury refused to find indictments, and has clearly set forth, and made apparent the urgent reasons which induced the opposition on the part of the Church, to the sessions of the U. S. District Courts, and also the means adopted by them to accomplish their aims.

The effect of this decisive course of Judge Cradlebaugh, we have fully laid before our readers in our columns. Four of the church *"executioners"* are now fully committed and are imprisoned; the rest implicated, including all the church leaders in that region and several of the jurors have fled.

We have now reached a most important crisis in the affairs of our Territory. The judiciary are powerless to act, unless they seek the assistance of the U. S. troops, and even with this assistance can accomplish but little; under the present circumstances they cannot punish offenders or bring criminals to justice.

The majority of this community with blind and fanatical zeal in their religion, combine to resist the execution of any law except such as emanate from their leaders. Before the arrival of the army, they compelled by force and by extreme violence, the obedience of the minority—depriving them of all of their rights as American citizens; to secure this obedience they did not hesitate to commit even publicly, the most atrocious and horrible crimes. Now they unite even more firmly to resist the punishment of the pepetrators of these crimes.

In their purpose to sustain themselves with the assistance of the army until some new provision is made, the judiciary have found themselves most unexpectedly opposed by the Governor in a manner calculated rather to strengthen the Mormon fanatics in their designs.

It is clear to our mind that the Judges have in this matter taken the proper and only course, but still we do not find fault with Gov. Cumming merely for differing in opinion with them, in regard to the extent of his authority, or the construction to be placed upon his instructions. We nevertheless do believe that he should have sent his protest to the proper Department at Washington, quietly and unostentatiously. He would not then have sustained murderers and assassins in their attempts to defeat the ends of justice, and would not have allied himself with the leaders of the Mormon church. There is no remedy for the evils of which he complains in his protest except at Washington; why, then, address a protest to the world at large and the people of Utah in particular?

It is our firm conviction that if the Judges are not sustained and the army is removed, we may bid adieu to all safety or protection of life or property for American citizens in this, the heart of the American Republic.

Incident in Court at Provo.

Another Victim for the "Danites," or "Destroying Angels."

In summing up the evidence, in the case of the murderers of the Parrishes and Potter, Judge Cradlebaugh said:

"Until I commenced the examination of the testimony in this case, I always supposed, that I lived in a land of civil and religious liberty, in which we were secured by the Constitution of our country, the right to remove at pleasure, from one portion of our domain to another, and also that we enjoyed the privilege of 'worshipping God according to dictates of our own conscience.' But I regret to say, that the evidence in this case, clearly proves, that so far as Utah is concerned, I have been mistaken in such supposition. Men are murdered here. Coolly, deliberately, premeditatedly murdered— their murder is deliberated and determined upon by church council meetings, and that too for no other reason, than that they had apostatized from your Church, and were striving to leave the Territory.

You are the tools, the dupes, the instruments of a tyranical Church despotism. The heads of your Church order and direct you. You are taught to obey their orders, and commit these horrid murders. Deprived of your liberty, you have lost your manhood, and become the willing instruments of bad men.

I say to you it will be my earnest effort while with you, to knock off your ecclesiastical shackles and set you free."

Just at this point in the Judges remarks, an elderly, gray-headed man, who was sitting in one of the front seats, and who was apparently engrossed with what was being said, forgetting where he was, sung out in an audible voice, so as to be heard through the dense audience, "AMEN."

Query—Will this impromptu expression of feeling, on part of the "old man" furnish a victim for the *"Danites," or "Destroying Angels?"*

Next August an election for Delegate to Congress comes off in this Territory. We know that our advice is not very well considered, but as the Church has it all in its own way, we would again suggest the propriety of letting Father Bernhisel repose, and send some younger and more vigorous man. The next session, as we on a previous occasion observed, is going to be an important one, and particularly to the Territories, and demands energy and ability. There are plenty of men here who will suit the occasion, among whom we might mention the names of Hosea Stout, John Taylor, Geo. A. Smith, S. M. Blair, James Ferguson, etc.

In this connection we have heard it rumored that Thomas S. Williams, Esq., proposes to take the field for Congressional honors.

Frozen.—The weather has been so severe within the last six weeks, that it has already been ascertained that eleven men have perished between this place and the South Pass. At the latter locality, three bodies were found huddled close together, and all along the road the stiffened corpses of the daring but unfortunate wayfarers, tells a story of desolation and death.

At Needle Rock the body of a Cherokee Indian was lying among some rocks, but almost entirely devoured by wolves. He had come out as a teamster for some train, and in mid-winter had started to foot it home.

A man by the name J. K. Russell, was ten days in the snow storms between the big mountain and Weber, and when he crawled into the Station, his legs were mortified, and almost ready to drop from him. The poor fellow lingered a day or two, when death put an end to his sufferings.

We understand that by the middle of next month all the stations on the Chorpenning mail route will be completed, and a lot of star coaches will be put on, which will make a trip from this city to California really one of pleasure.

On the Eastern division, Messrs. Hockaday & Co., are preparing to open early with a splendid lot of coaches; and next summer the problem will be solved to the satisfaction of every one that the shortest route from the Mississippi river, the quickest time can be made, and more comfort had on the Great Central or Salt Lake route than any other overland mail route across the continent.

From a private letter received by a gentleman in this city by the last Eastern mail, we learn that one of the Presbyterian Synods in Illinois, and the Missouri (Methodist) conference have resolved each to send a minister to this city and valley early this spring. This is a good move; and we can assure them that there is a fine field open here for missionary enterprise. While the Mormons at their conferences are sending out their elders, let the churches in the States look to this part of the vineyard as one worthy of all their exertions.

The last dates from the States advise us that, in all probability, the President will convene an extra session of Congress, to take into consideration the Postal arrangements, which were shamefully allowed the "go bye," by the Congress which has adjourned. That august body (?) Heaven save the mark, is so intent upon manufacturing Presidential capital, that every public interest is neglected.

If the good old days of the Republic, which comes down to us through history and tradition, should ever dawn upon us again, when Patriots and not Demagogues held seats in the councils of the Nation, we might expect something. Their lights and experience however, it would seem, are ignored by the modern political hucksters, who peddle out their small wares annually, at the great "variety fair" at Washington.

Pike's Peak.—Our Missouri river exchanges, particularly those published in Kansas City, Leavenworth City and St. Joseph, are made up almost entirely of marvellous stories about Pike's Peak. They have a marvellous set of correspondents, and the editors of the various journals published at these rival cities we should imagine, dreamed of nothing but huge "nuggets." We have no doubt of the existence of gold more or less in the region referred to, but all this hullabalo, beating of tin pans, ringing of bells, and blowing horns, to our mind, has another object in view, it is after swarming the emigration Bees, to *hive* them at one or the other of the three points named. In other words, to extract a little of their *golden* syrup in the way of out-fits, etc. The competition is quite spirited and viewed at this distance in connection with her position and rail way advantages, we should judge that St. Joe, so far had the whip handle.

Winter still "lingers in the laps of spring," and at the present writing a violent snow storm is prevailing.

Important Changes.

We learn that at a special convocation of the G. R. I. O's, held in this City last week, the resignation of Bishop Abel Gilbert, for the triangular district was accepted, his private business being so pressing as not to allow him to devote that time to the functions of his office, as its great importance demands.

This is to be regretted, as Bishop Gilbert has proven himself "well up" to the duties of his office.

In view of the responsibility of the station, Bishop Elias Perry, from the octagon district, has been appointed to it, and the two districts are now merged into one grand *Caveyard*, over which he is called to preside. Bishop Perry brings with him into this new and extended field of labor, great zeal in the cause, a superior knowledge of the multifarious duties of his office, and *three pair of boots*, the latter item is very important as he has a large scope of country to traverse.

The retiring Bishop Abel Gilbert has been placed upon the list of "set backs," to assume again his place in the "circle" under the rules of the order, when Venus comes in conjunction with Mars.

Assembly Soirees.—After an interval of several weeks, on next Thursday evening, we are to be favored with another one at the usual time and place.

Mr. Holt, late commissioner of patents has been appointed by Mr. Buchanan, Post Master General, in place of Hon. A. V. Brown, deceased

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Wife killing seems to be on the increase in the United States of America just now.

The last Eastern Mail came in twenty-four hours inside of schedule time.

Of course it is needless to say that the California Mail as usual, was a long way inside of its time.—It never does miss.

Distinguished Dead.—The last mail brought us a mournful catalogue of distinguished men who have passed away from earth. Among them we note Postmaster-General Brown, Hon. H. S. Geyer, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, and Hon. E. A. Hannegan, formerly U. S. Senator from Indiana.

Sports in the Rocky Mountains.—Within the last two weeks several parties of hunters had gone out into the kanyons and passes of the mountains in pursuit of Elk and the Mountain Sheep.

The severity of the winter has driven them in towards the settlements in large numbers, and the sport promises to be fine. We noticed the other day a band of Ute Indians who have been across the mountains and came in loaded down with game.

There will be a large emigration from this Territory to Pikes Peak as soon as Spring fairly opens.

High Waters.—All the rocky mountain streames are up and a booming. The South Platte we understand has spread almost over the Valley to the bluffs in some places

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We perceive that the Missouri Legislature has adjourned without doing anything for the great works of Internal Improvements that were so wisely inaugurated in the State. They have an adjourned session and meet again in November. In this they are true to their anticedents and strictly within the line of precedents.

Editor Valley Tan:—

Having been absent from the city for the last month, attending the session of the U. S. Court for the 2nd judicial district in and for the Territory of Utah, holden at Provo, I ask permission to publish in your columns the following remarks:

I have noticed in the "Deseret News" a short article in regard to my argument in the Parrish case. I wish to inform the public, that I have been employed by the surviving members of the Parrish family by the consent of the U. S. Attorney, and approval of the court, to aid in the prosecution. In consequence of the article above referred to, I deem it due to myself and your readers to make the following statements:

So far as the article in the "Deseret News" speaks in regard to my assailing the civil and ecclesiastical authority of this Territory any further than the evidence justifies, it is false and a lie! as the evidence only reflected on the Bishop of Springville, his council and the justice of the peace then acting, who held the inquest over the dead bodies. For as the evidence shows, after Mr. Parrish had exhausted every recourse in that county and precinct to recover his property which had been stolen, he resolved to apply to the highest authority of the Territory, which was at that time His Excellency Brigham Y[illegible] but he was informed that if he attempted [illegible] leave that place for said purpose he [illegible] should live to see Brigham Young; and [illegible] sequent events prove that this threat [illegible] fulfilled, as upon his endeavor to leave [illegible] place he was killed.

In my arguments I alluded to these [illegible] and stated that these vile murderers were [illegible] content with robbing him of all he pos[illegible] sed and then preventing him of redress, [illegible] for fear that Brigham Young, the only [illegible] in whom he had confidence or hope, [illegible] redress his wrongs, they deprived him of [illegible] by taking his life. But we could [illegible] nothing more than misrepresentatio[illegible] such a lying scribbler as J. V. Long, [illegible] porter of the "Deseret News" upon the [illegible] casion, than that he would shade the [illegible] and furnish a falsehood, especially when [illegible] serves his personal ends. A man that [illegible] boast in the presence of American offic[illegible] and he a foreigner by birth, that if he [illegible] been in Echo Kanyon bearing arms against the United States, he would consider [illegible] honor and not be ashamed of it, which J. V. Long did, should be shown up and not [illegible] credited as a faithful reporter.

On the day following the above [illegible] vanity, Long was introduced as a wit[illegible] to prove the character and demeanor [illegible] candidate, on application for his final [illegible] of naturalization, when I objected to [illegible] evidence, and introduced Lieut. Dudley [illegible] myself to prove his disloyal assertion [illegible] mentioned, when he partially retracted, [illegible] qualified them by saying, that he did not [illegible] it was an honor, but he would not be ash[illegible] ed of it.

Immediately after this, Court adjourned for dinner, when he (Long) informed me that he intended to give me hell, through the co[illegible] of the "Deseret News,"—that he intended [illegible] garble my action and speeches just sufficient to make me appear rediculous, because I ob[illegible] jected to his evidence. I refer the public [illegible] his Hon. Judge Cradlebaugh, Capt. [illegible] Lieut. Dudley and P. K. Dotson, for [illegible] truth of the above statement; and I wo[illegible] add further, that so long as the people of [illegible] Territory are infested with such lying scr[illegible] lers as the aforesaid reporter has shown him[illegible] self to be, so long will they have trou[illegible] I am satisfied that he has colored his rep[illegible] for the purpose of crying persecution, [illegible] there is no necessity of the cry, for so far [illegible] the military was concerned they deme[illegible] themselves properly, both officers and sol[illegible] ers, so far as any evidence in the above c[illegible] that I have heard or know of it, cast no [illegible] flection upon Brigham Young, or the lea[illegible] of the Church.

In conclusion allow me to say that I [illegible] lish the above, not so much in vindica[illegible] of my own character, as to let the pe[illegible] know the false foundation upon which [illegible] Editor of the "News," formed his opi[illegible] of the aforesaid investigation and tri[illegible] consequently the weight they should [illegible] with the people.

Yours, &c.,

T. S. WILLIAM[illegible]

News from the Plains.

New Gold Diggings Discovered.

St. Louis, Feb. 9, 185[illegible]

The Sioux *City Register*, just recei[illegible] notices the arrival to major Culbert[illegible] at that place, direct from the head wa[illegible] of the Missouri river. He reports the [illegible] covery of new gold diggings on the div[illegible] between the Missouri and Colu[illegible] rivers, in the neighborhood of Stev[illegible] Pass. The gold obtained from th[illegible] diggings is inferior in quality, [illegible] worth only about fourteen or [illegible] dollars per ounce, but it is said to [illegible] in great quatities.

Major Culbertson brought down [illegible] $1,300 worth, in lumps of nearly [illegible] size of a grain of corn. He says [illegible] mines can be approached within a com[illegible] paratively short distance by steamb[illegible] He also says the head waters of the ab[illegible] named rivers are so near together [illegible] he at one time drank from the Mis[illegible] on the east side of the Rocky Moun[illegible] and a half-hour afterwards from [illegible] Columbia river on the Pacific slope.

It is said that Col. Colt, of Har[illegible] is investing a large capital in the [illegible] chase of Arizona land and mining [illegible] ileges. His brother-in-law has go[illegible] as his agent.

☞ The City of New Orleans [illegible] encountered another drawback to [illegible] commerce. The mouth of the Mis[illegible] sippi is constantly filling up, and at [illegible] last accounts there were only fifteen [illegible] water on the bar. Twenty-six ve[illegible] were inside the bar trying to get [illegible] and nineteen outside endeavoring to [illegible] ter.

Glorious News From the Mines.

A $50 Nugget Received—Rich and Encouraging Prospects.

We have the extreme pleasure this morning, of placing the readers of the Times in possession of the latest, most reliable' and most encouraging news that has yet come from the Gold Mines. It dispels every doubt and apprehension; it drives off every foreboding; it gives the lie to croakers, and developes the great truth that the new gold fields of Kansas are a glorious reality, destined to exceed in extent and richness any yet discovered in the known world. The letter in which our good news is conveyed reads as follows:

CLEAR CREEK DIGGINGS,
February 9th, 1859.

I have written to you in regard to our trip. We are well fixed, and full hope for the future. I AM SATISFIED. We are near Long's Peak, on Clear Creek —a tributary of the South Platte. I send you a specimen by Mr. Allen, considered to be worth about forty-nine dollars.

Yours Truly,
S. E. HARRISON.

Mr. Harrison is a "Buckeye Boy," who was among the first to start for the mines. Every word he writes can be relied upon to the letter, and the nugget he sends speaks for itself. It is worth by actual weight, a fraction less than fifty dollars, and is a splendid specimen of the precious metal. Though the fact of the abundance of gold in the new district has never been denied, it has been frequently asserted that its texture was so fine as to afford little profit to the miner. But now we have a solid lump and assurances of many more. We have facts showing that the devolopments, as they progress, grow richer and richer; and it is demonstrated beyond the possibility of contradiction that the Kansas mines abound in every variety of gold, and that the golden prospects they hold forth are more flattering than any yet offered by any land on the broad green Earth.—*Leavenworth Times.*

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.—This bill was disposed of in the Senate in Committee of the Whole. The act appropriates for the recruiting service ninety thousand dollars; for the pay of the army, three million ninety-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars; for clothing, one million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for subsistence in kind, one million nine hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars; for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department, one million eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars; for transportation, three millions of dollars; for purchase of cavalry horses, two hundred thousand dollars; for hospitals, ninety-one thousand dollars; for ordnance and armament, four hundred thousand dollars; for armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for arsenals, one hundred and thirty seven thousand dollars; for miscellaneous objects, about two hundred thousand dollars. Barracks are provided for by special appropriation. The total army appropriation is fifteen millions of dollars.

After several hours debate the main appropiations were agreed to as above.

Mr. Davis moved and carried, by a vote of 28 against 12, an additional clause, appropriating about a million of dollars for fortifications.

The bill was finally passed by ayes 24, nays 15.

SUTTER CLAIM CONFIRMED.—News has been received at Sacramento by the Overland Mail that the Sutter grant, covering eleven leagues, including Sacramento, has been confirmed in Washington. No little feeling has been created by this intelligence at the Capitol.

A HAVANA correspondent of the Hartford *Times* writes: "A Spanish friend asked me yesterday, 'What if the Spanish fleet should go and bombard New York?' I could not imagine such an absurdity, and told him so. He said to a Creole with me, what would they do in New York if 10,000 Spanish soldiers should land there? A Yankee captain sitting by says: 'if the soldiers behaved themselves they would not be troubled, but if they made any disturbances they would be put into the station-houses.'—Spaniard says: '*Quien Sabe.*'"

☞The dairy farm of Zadoc Pratt, of Greene county, New York, kept 50 cows in 1858, which yielded 6,500 pounds of butter, and brought from 22 to 27 cents per pound, or over $1,500.

The Coming War.

In making their commercial or political arrangements for the future, our citizens would do well to take into their calculations the war agitation which is now shaking Europe, and which, ere long, will be succeeded by the dread reality itself, destined to convulse the continent and its islands to such an extent and such a degree as the world has not witnessed since Bonaparte, nearly half a century ago, played his sublime part and made his exit from the stage. The premonitory tremblings and rumblings of the earthquake are already felt and heard. The combustible materials beneath the surface are beginning to come into collision, and soon the terrible upheaving and the grand explosion will astonish the age.

The present emperor of the French will follow the *role* of his uncle, under altered circumstances, with a new generation, but with almost the same enthusiasm which had before conquored nearly all Europe. Popular liberty has made great progress since then among the nations of Europe, including England, whose old decayed aristocracy, enlisted in the cause of the Coburgs, is every day retiring before the assaults of the fresh and vigorous democracy; and the doctrine of "legitimacy" or the kingly right of hereditary descent, by which the crowned conspirators of the Congress of Vienna got rid of Napoleon, I., who was the choice of the people, is no longer available to dethrone and banish into exile the nephew, who holds his throne by the same title as the uncle.

The first act of the drama has been performed in the Crimea, by which Napoleon III. has reduced two of the great Powers of Europe—Russia and England—to the second place in the scale of nations. His next move—and it is a bold one—is to bring down to the same level the only remaining first rate Power, Austria. The second act of the drama will open in Italy, the scence of the first brilliant triumphs of the elder Napoleon. Other fields, in rapid succession, will receive "the red rain which makes the harvest grow." Already the parvenu is the first potentate in Europe. He will soon be something less or something more. If he has less of genius and of the highest order of talents for a great general which distinguished the hero of Austerlitz, he excels him in tact and the art of diplomacy. In the coming struggle he has secured the neutrality of Russia, and probably the active sympathy of England, even to the removal of her present Prime Minister from office. The tread of his battalions will soon shake the plains of Lombardy and Venice, the fair garden of Italy, and the opening roar of the new cannon which he is now casting at Vincennes will speedily reverberate from the Alps and the Appenines in the awakened ear of Europe. His position, which he so clearly defines, is the very same as that of Napoleon I. He stands midway between revolution and anarchy, and levelling proletarian sans-culottism on the one side, and exclusive class privileges of hereditary nobility and the divine right of kings on the other. He is the great champion and exemplar of national independence and of democracy suited to the times and to the atmophere of Europe. He contends for the right of every nation to choose its own rulers and adopt its own form of government. And this grand essential of human freedom is denied to a large portion of the Italian people. Austrian oppression is driving them to revolution, and to extremes beyond the principles of moderate democracy. To prevent this sweeping revolution, and the anarchy consequent upon it, is the avowed design of Napoleon.—He will anticipate the stroke by striking the first blow himself. He will therefore appear in a highly favorable light to the nations of Europe—the friend alike of freedom and order. This is a grand stroke, worthy of the actor of the *coup d'etat.*

Every steamer now, therefore, that comes from Europe, will henceforth be looked for with great anxiety; and those who are engaged in commercial or political affairs, or who contemplate such transactions in the future, will act unwisely if they do not, in making their arrangements, take into account the tempest of war which is about to sweep the Italian peninsula and the whole Continent of Europe.

☞An old dutch proverb says "stealing never makes a man rich." The simple old Dutchman who got up that proverb, knew little of the exploits of office-holders in the United States.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press,]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1859.

There are many rumors in circulation in relation to the late melancholy affair between Hon. D. E. Sickles and Philip Barton Key. Many of these statements are unfounded, and most of the details are exaggerated. I have been able to glean the following as a full and reliable account of the matters connected with this fearufl tragedy:—

Last Thursday evening Mr. Sickles received a bundle of letters addressed to himself. Among them was an anonymous communication, which he overlooked or did not open till Friday morning. This letter charged infidelity to her marriage vow on the part of Mrs. Sickles, and stated further that Mr. Key had hired a house on Fifteenth street, between K and L streets; and Mr. Key's motive in hiring the dwelling was for the purpose of meeting Mrs. Sickles, and that Mrs. Sickles was in the habit of visiting Mr. Key at certain hours in the day.

Mr. Sickles was, as naturally would be supposed, at first inclined to treat the anonymous firebrand as the work of malice. But the circumstance being detailed with such precision, his suspicions were aroused, and accordingly he requested Mr. George B. Wooldridge, a mutual friend of himself and his lady, to ascertain the truth or falsehood of these assertions, affecting, as they did, his own honor and that of his family.

Mr. Wooldridge undertook the mission, and visited the neighborhood indicated in the anonymous missive to see whether such a house had been let last summer, and under what circumstances the lease had been granted. He there learned that Mr. Key had hired such a dwelling at the time alleged. The landlord was a colored man named John Gray, who stated that he received fifty dollars a month rent for his house, he having furnished it, &c. The house was a two story brick; no one else occupied it. Mr. Key commenced going there with Mrs. Sickles in the month of January last; Key generally entered first, and, going up stairs, would hoist the first window over the door and hang out a towel or a white handkerchief as a signal to Mrs. Sickles that all was clear. He then would leave the door ajar for Mrs. Sickles to enter.

The last time Mrs. Sickles and Key had been at this house was on Wednesday, the 23d ult. On that occasion they entered in the back way, through an alley way leading from Sixteenth street.

On this Wednesday night there came along a man closely muffled in a shawl. He asked a colored woman standing on the pavement whether the house was then occupied or not. "Yes, sir," was the response.

"Very well—that's all I want," the mysterious gentleman replied, and turning around, walked away in the direction of K street.

He was observed, however, to hang around the neighborhood for a good part of the evening. Eventually Key was seen to leave the dwelling, and the stranger, muffling his face still closer, spoke a few words to Key and then hurried off. It is supposed by many that he was the author of the anonymous letter.

Mr. Sickles knew of an intimacy existing between Mr. Key and his wife. He supposed it simply an innocent but incautious flirtation, and on account of the scandal that it excited in many circles, he remonstrated with her. She did not pay any heed to these entreaties of her husband, but continued uninterruptedly her singular, but—by her husband—unsuspected intercourse. Key was known to be in the habit of attending the theatre, opera, balls, soirees and other places of gaiety and fashion, and was almost invariably accompanied by Mrs. Sickles. He, indeed, followed her everywhere.

It is said that Key was accustomed to boast of his attentions in that quarter, and that at the National Club House the criminal intercourse between himself and Mrs. Sickles was well known, and formed the topic of conversation.

Mr. Sickles' dwelling was opposite the Club House, and Key was accustomed to go up stairs to a window in the latter building, overlooking Sickles' house, and hang out signals to Mrs. Sickles. He would also go in Lafayette square, wave his handkerchief at her, throw out kisses, and make profuse demonstrations of attachment.

Before the fatal denouncement of this unhallowed intercourse Key had been time and again warned by his friends that something dangerous would grow from his criminal attachment. He was accustomed, however, to treat these friendly admonitions with an air of haughty bravado. He would listen to no remonstrance form any quarter. He had been known to boast of his amours in society, and it is said that Mr. Buchanan, being informed of Mr. Key's character, had made out his dismissal, and was only waiting to select a successor previous to sending in the document to the Senate, when Mr. Key met his death.

I visited Sickles to-night in the prison. He appeared to be in good spirits, and had been visited during the day by many of his friends and Congressional colleagues. He positively refuses another examination, and declares his determination to remain in prison till the day of trial. He asked no favors from the law.

A dispatch was received to-day from New York city, from the friends of Mr. Sickles, sympathizing with him in his sorrows. Public opinion in that city is said to sustain Mr. Sickles in his conduct.

Mr. Sickles' affection for his daughter weighs heavily upon him. He feels that his hopes are blasted, and that his home is broken up.

The mother of Mrs. Sickles (Mrs. Bagioli) and the mother of Mr. Sickles arrived in this city to-night. Mrs. Bagioli will take charge of her daghter, while the mother of Mr. Sickles will take under her charge his daughter.

Public opinion is universally in favor of Mr. Sickles. The counsel retained by him embrace the following named gentlemen;—Messrs. Stanton, Ratcliffe, Chilton and Margruder. David Paul Brown, Esq., of your city, is not retained, as has been reported.

The remains of Mr. Key will be taken to Baltimore to-morrow afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, and will be interred from that city.

This evening's train brought many friends of Mr. Sickles from New York. The greatest excitement still prevails.

The intimacy between Mr. Key and Mrs Sickles. had been remarked in Washington circles for a year past, and had been the occasion of more than one disagreement in the families of the parties. During the last Congress notes passed between Mr. Key and Mr. Sickles on this subject, which were followed by a complete reconciliation, and Mr. Key visited, as usual, at the house of Mr. Sickles, having dined with him at a large party not more than ten days ago.

The last time the writer of this article saw Mr. Sickles and Mr. Key together was some ten or twelve days ago, at the residence of the former, the lady herself being present, with other company.

Mr. Key was connected with some of the most distinguished families in this country. One of his sisters is married to the Hon. George Pendleton, member of Congress from the Cincinnati district, and another is the widow of the lamented Lieut. Blunt of the navy. Chief Justice Taney is the uncle of Mr. Key, and he is connected with the Swanns and Corrolls, of Maryland.

THE PERILS OF BATTLE.—It is rumored in Europe that in the event of a war between France and Austria, the French Emperor will take the field in person.—The London Times attempts to dissuade him from this step, and here is the way it does it:

"The French pamphlet of Itlay tells us that King Victor Emmanuel, at the battle of Novara, received sixteen bullets in his coat. But, though the battle of Novara is a very recent event, the science of projectiles has been revolutionized since it was fought, and a 16th part of such a risk would now probably produce far more fatal result. It seems hard to say how armies are in future to be manœuvred. As guns are now manufactured and handled they must litterally sweep the field of every thing living. With such rifles and cannons as we now use the great Napoleon could have been picked off the observatory at Waterloo or the tobacco mill at Leipsic as surely as Nelson was shot down on the quarter deck of the Victory. There is a famous painting of Louis XIV standing on the bank of the Rhine with the marshal of the day imploring his Majesty to remove his sacred person from the scene of such danger, and even threatening to terminate the battle by a retreat unless his prayer is attended to. There is no longer room, however, for such affecting scenes. To enter the field at all is to stand at the cannon's mouth, and none will go there except at the stern command of duty.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF NIGGER IMPERIALISM.—All the accounts received from Hayti concur in describing the fortunes of his Majesty Faustin the First as hopeless. To use an emphatic Yankee vernacular, he is a "goner," but whether physically or spiritually we have yet to learn. The last news left him ready prepared for a bolt, with his interesting family and hard savings securely freighted on a vessel in the harbor of Port au Prince. It may be, however, that Geffrard has got him into his clutches, and in that case, God help him. The throne of imperial niggerdom has not been built up without a vast amount of cruelty and suffering. The hardest taskmasters in the world are the blacks who own slaves, and the hardest nigger of all was, as is well known, Soulouque. If those whom his exactions have ruined, and his persecutions driven into exile, get an opportunity of revenging their wrongs upon his person, there will be but small chance for him. The law of retaliation is an instinctive principle of nigger nature, and it would not, therefore, be surprising if the next news that reaches us is, that the Haytien revolutionists have furnished a parallel to the historical tragedies of Whitehall and the Place de la Revolution.

☞Among the expressions given to the general grief which the recent death of the Historian has caused, the following has a peculiar beauty. It is from the remarks of one who was connected with Mr. Prescott by social bonds, and by the sympathy of kindred pursuits. He speaks of one of the few wishes made known by the dying scholar:

"He desired that, after death, his remains might rest for a time in the cherished room where he had gathered together the intellectual treasures he had so much venerated. His wish was fulfilled. There he lay—it was only yesterday—his manly form neither wasted nor shrunk by disease— the features which had expressed and inspired so much love still hardly touched by the effacing fingers of death—there he lay, and the great lettered dead of all ages, and climes, and countries, seemed to look down upon him in their earthly and passionless immortality, and claim that his name should hereafter be imperishably united with theirs." What picture could be more expressive than these few words?—*Boston Courier.*

New Goods! New Goods!!

MESSRS. RADFORD, CABOT & CO.,

HAVE just received direct from California, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, &c, &c.,

consisting of

BROWN DOMESTIC,
BLUE DRILLING,
PRINTS OF ALL KINDS,
LAWNS,
PLAIDS,
ALPACAS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLIN DE LAINE,
THREAD, NEEDLES,
PINS,
RIBBONS,

Dress Trimmings, &c. &c.

Dye stuffs of all kinds; all of which we will sell at lowest cash prices.

24—tf

HAY WANTED.

SEALED proposals will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock m., on Friday, May 6th, 1859.

For the delivery at Fort Bridger, U. T., of 500 tons of hay.

Or 300 tons at Fort Bridger, and 200 tons on the reservation within 12 miles of the Post, and on some one of the roads leading to the Post.

Or 200 tons at Fort Bridger, 200 tons on the reservation, within 12 miles of the Post, and 100 tons on Henry's Fork, at the south western corner of the reservation.

The Hay delivered at Fort Bridger to be stacked or ricked, to protect it against the weather; and the Hay to be delivered at other points to be stacked or ricked, and enclosed by a fence of rails or poles.

The A. A. Quartermaster reserves the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem unreasonable.

No bids for less than 50 tons will be considered.

E. C. JONES,
1st Lieut. 7th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Office of the A. A. Quartermaster, Fort Bridger, U. T.

April 4th, 1859. 24—2

Deseret News please copy, two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

FOR SALE.

EIGHTEEN acres of land with the House on the same, where I reside in the town of Fairfield, Cedar County.

The property is desirable, being adjacent to Camp Floyd. For terms inquire of me.

24—1t JAMES GALLEY.

Camp Floyd, April 6th, 1859.

NOTICE.

H. F. MORRELL, Postmaster of Great Salt Lake City, is the authorized agent in this City, for the SAN FRANCISCO EVENING BULLETIN, and will receive subscriptions for the Daily, Weekly or Tri-Weekly Bulletins. Copies may be procured at the Post Office.

24—tf

Pike's Peak! Pike's Peak!!

PERSONS about to emigrate to the gold mines, or to the States, are hereby informed that they can purchase good horses or mules at reasonable prices, from Charles Mogo, at the Hot Spring Brewery—point of Mountain south of G. S. L. City.

April 7th, 1859.

24—tf

96

Going a Hundred Better;
Or, Which Hand Takes the Pot?

There is such a place as "Deadwood" in California. A friend of ours passed through the town the other day, but stopped long enough to witness a trial before the chief officer of the law, vulgarly called a Justice of the Peace. The case was "Hanks vs. Breese," and the facts were:

First—That the parties had violated the law by playing "poker" on the Sabbath. (It is, perhaps, proper to state that the good folks of Deadwood had not seen the Supreme Court decisions.)

Second—That Breese played very "low down," or, in other words, cheated plaintiff.

Third—That the game broke up in a row, the parties being arrested by the Justice, who happened to be present. It was an important case. Both parties were well known, and had hosts of friends. The defendant, through his attorney, a sharp little man, demanded a jury. The people of Deadwood never go to trial without a jury. The legal preliminaries having been properly arranged, the case was called. Twelve of the best men in the locality formed the jury. The attorneys were big with the event of the hour. At length an odd looking genius, named Stephen Lick, was placed on the stand by the prosecution. The case proceeded.

"You said you were present during the game between the parties. Did we so understand you, Mr. Lick?"

The witness nodded in the affirmative.

Did you observe the progress of the game with any interest?"

"I reckon I did—licker was pendin' on it."

"What was the amount at stake, at the time the row occurred?"

"Well, the ante was two bits, and Lem Hanks bet a half on his little par. Then Bill he went in——"

"Never mind the details, interrupted the lawyer, impatiently, answer my question."

That's what I'm goin' to do, replied the witness, drawing a large black plug of tobacco from his pocket.

"You see when Lem dropped his half on the pot, Bill kivered it with a big dollar, 'cause I stood just whar I could see that he helt a little par too. Lem he then tuck a drink and 'peared sort o'-keerless——"

"Come, come, again interrupted the lawyer, tell us the amount of money at stake at the time the quarrel commenced."

"Steve, said the Judge, familiarly, you say that when Bill Breese shoved up his dollar, Lem Hanks took a snifter and 'peared sort o'keerless. What did he do then?"

"Why, he seed Bill and lifted him two scads. Bill he 'peared a little uneasy, but raised Lem a five. Lem he tuck another drink and said the game was gettin' interestin' at the same time shaking a ten dollar piece out on the same pot. Bill he then said, Lem you kinder suit me, and called out 'twenty better.' Then——"

The lawyers here protested against this manner of giving evidence, but they were overruled by the Court, who asked the witness what the parties did then.

Then we all took a small drink, and Lem spread himself. I see that matter of twenty dollars, said he, and go you thirty better."

"Will the constable please keep order in the Court room, so that the jury kin ketch all the words? cried one of the jurors.

The witness proceeded. "Bill he then got down to scratch his foot, and when he got up he lift Lem twenty more. Then Lem began to look distressed, and pushed his shirt-sleeve up to keep it from gettin dirty, I s'pose, but cum up bimeby like a man with——"

"Stop, stop, stop, shouted one of the lawyers, whose patience was exhausted. "We do not care about so much detail, but desire simple to know what amount of money is in dispute."

"Mr. Constable, followed the Judge, who was deeply interested in the witness' story, 'do your duty.' Then fixing his eyes upon the witness, he asked: 'Steve my boy, when Bill plunged his thirty better, what did Lem come up with?"

"Why Lem he lifted him a cool fifty."

The Judge collapsed.

"Gentlemen of the Jury, that's so, for I was thar, and seen Lem do it."

By one of the Jury: "What did Bill do then?"

"Bill he tuck another look at his hand, and then got down and scratched his foot agin. When he came up, he said to me, said he, 'Steve, lend me a hundred dollars.' Says I, 'what fur?' He said, 'to clean out Lem Hanks.' I said, it can't be did on your par of juces, for he's got bully sixes.' 'Good thing,' says he, giving me a wink. 'Kiver his pile, and I'll call him.' I——"

"Never mind what you did," said the lawyer for defendant, "that has nothing to do with the merits of the case."

The Judge gave the lawyer a terrible look. Then, turning to the witness, he said, "Steve, if the Court recollects herself, then you came up with the spondulicks, and Bill Breese tuck down Lem's pile."

This announcement was followed by murmurs of dissatisfaction. The attorney for the plaintiff was the first to speak.

"Now, if your Honor pleases," said he, I would like to ask one question. How comes it that the defendant got that money, if he only had a pair of deuces against my client's sixes?"

"Yes," said several members of the jury, "how could that happen?"

"Bill did have juces fust—I'll swear to that," resumed the witness, but somehow, when it come to the last, he was stronger."

The lawyers, thinking he was about to continue the story to an endless length, requested him to be brief. Taking a fresh "chaw," Steve said:

"The way of it was this: When I kivered the pile, Bill called Lem. Says he, 'Lem, what have you fur yourself?' 'I have three of 'em,' says Lem, reaching out his arm. Three *what?* says Bill. 'Nice little spots, all in the middle of the keerd,' says Lem, laying his fist on the money. 'Show 'em,' says Bill. Thar they be, says Lem. That's clever, says Bill, but they can't win this pop. How so? says Lem, puttin' his hand on his revolver. 'Cause here's *four of the same sort*, says Bill, puttin' one hand on the money and t'other on his revolver. All I know is, Bill got the pot before he was arrested."

The lawyer for the plaintiff intended to have made a good case in relation to the manner in which defendant's hand became strengthened from one little pair of "juces," to four aces; but to do so, he would probably have been called on to explain how Lem got his *three* "spots."

The Judge saw through the case at once. He charged the jury that if they thought there was anything wrong in a man scratching his foot during a game of poker, they would so find; but if they thought such a movement was on the square, they would also be likely to pass over the act of fumbling with shirt sleeves, committed by plaintiff. The "charge" was followed by loud demonstrations of approval, such as yelling, throwing up hats, &c. The jury, after being out just three minutes, brought in a verdict to the effect that it was a "draw game," and the Judge thereupon dismissed the case.

Sut Lovengood and the Dog.—When I wer a boy, and my legs not longer than John Wentworth's, dad fotched home a durned, worthless, mangy, fleebitten, grey old foxhoun, good for nuthing but tu swaller up what orter lined the bowels ov us brats. Well, I naturally tuck a distaste to him, an had a sorter hankerin arter hurtin his feelins and discomfertin ov him every time dad's back wer turned. This sorter kept a big skeer allers afore his eyes, and a orful yell ready to pure out the fust moshun he seed me make. So he larnt to swaller things as he run, and allers kept his le.s well onder himself, fur he never knowd how soon he must want tu use em in totin his infernal carcus beyond the reach ov a flyin rock. He knowd the whiz ov a rock in moshun well, and he never stopped tu see who flung hit, but jist let his head fly open tu gin a howl room to cum, and sot his legs a gwine the way his nose happened to be a pintin. He'd shy round every rock he seed in the road, for he looked on it as a calamity tu cum after him sum day. I tell you, Georgy, that runnin am the greatest invenshun on arth when used keerfully. Whar'd I a been by this time ef I hadn't relyed ontu these yere legs? D'ye see em?—Don't they mind you ov a par ov cumpusses made to divide a mile inter quarters? They'll do.

Well, one day I tuck a pig's bladder ni ontu the size ov a duck's aig and filled hit with powder and corked hit up with a piece of spunk, rolled hit up in a thin skulp of meat and set the spunk a fire, and flung hit out; he swallered hit at at one yerk, and sot in tu gittin away for doin hit. I hearn a noise like bustin sumthin, and his tail lit atop ov my hat. His head wer way down the hill and hed tuck a deth holt onter a roof. His fore legs were fifty feet up the road a makin runnin moshuns, and his hine ones a straddil over the fence. Es to the dog, hisself, as a dog, I never seed him agin. Well, dad, durn his onsantified soul, flung five or six undered onder my shurt with the dried skin ofen a bull's tail, and gin me the remainder next day with a waggin whip what he borrowed frum a feller while he wur a waterin his hosses; the wagoner got sorry fur me, and hollered tu me tu turn my beggin and squallin into fust-rate runnin, which I imejutly did, and the last lick missed me about ten feet.—*Exchange.*

Railroad Science.—A writer in one of the London Scientific journals has some peculiar notions in regard to the effect upon railway traveling of the earth's rotation. It is well known that, as the earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours, from west to east, the velocity of any point on its surface is greater near the equator, and less further from it, in the ratio of the cosine of the latitude. Thus, according to this ratio, the difference between the relative velocity of the earth in surface motion at London and at Liverpool is about twenty-eight miles per hour: and this amount of lateral movement is to be gained or lost as respects the locomotive, in each journey, according to the direction traveled in from one place to the other; and in proportion to the speed will be the pressure against the sides of the rails, which, at a high velocity, will give the engine a tendeney to climb the right hand rail in each direction.

☞Peale's famous painting, the "Court of Death," has been purchased by a western speculator for $20,000. He intends to have it engraved and the engravings colored, and one hundred thousand copies sold at one dollar each. The picture will then be disposed of by lottery, each purchaser of the engraving receiving a ticket, and running the one-hundred-thousandth chance of getting the original.

☞There are 7,779 dram-shops in New York, or one for every eighty of the population, young and old. Of the whole number, just seventy-two pay the decent respect to the law to procure a license to sell intoxicating drinks, less than one in one hundred! It is officially stated that 3,186 of those drinking saloons pursue their traffic on Sunday; and, at a low estimate, the sum of $1,348,360 is expended in them on the Sundays of a year.

Queen Victoria, who will not be forty until next May, has become entitled to the venerable title of "grandmama." On the 27th of January, precisely a year and a day after her marriage with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Princess Royal of England had become the mother of a boy. The news reached Windsor Castle, from Berlin, exactly six minutes after the event. Had the Atlantic cable been at work, America would have had the news some four to five hours before the noted time of its occurrence in Prussia! Where is De Sauty?

☞The eminent musical inventor Sax, of the Saxhorn, has long been a sufferer from cancer, and the leading physicians, Velpean and Ricord, who had been in attendance, pronounced him incurable.

OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

THE Subscriber having made important improvements in the manufacture of Whisky is now enabled to sell it at

THREE DOLLARS A GALLON.

His large Rectifier is in successful operation, and he can now recommend it to the public as the most superior article ever brought into this market.

WILLIAM HOWARD,
Big Cottonwood Distillery, three miles south of the Sugar House, or at Mr. G. Clements, Salt Lake City.
23—1t

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory, and especially in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme Court.—He will give efficient attention to all professional engagements.

OFFICE—West side of East Temple st., opposite Miller, Russel & Co.'s store.
G. S. L. City, Nov. 6, 1858. 1-tf

LAW NOTICE.

ALEXANDER WILSON, U. S. Attorney, for Utah Territory, will attend promptly to professional business intrusted to him.

Office with Dr. Forney, Superintendant of Indian affairs, G. S. L. City.
17-tf

LIQUORS!

BEING desirous of closing out our extensive stock of liquors, we will hereafter sell the best St. Louis Rectified Whisky, at three dollars and fifty cents per gallon. Other liquors in proportion.

MILLER, RUSSEL & CO.
16--tf

LAGER BEER

HOT SPRING BEWERY.

WE will endeavor to furnish the superior Malt Liquors of the above establishment in quantities to suit purchasers.

X.X.X. ALE, PORTER, and our unrivalled BEER, furnished to customers either at the Brewery, or at our Beer Saloon in Camp Floyd.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRVAELERS, We have opened Dining Rooms at the Brewery, where meals can be procured at all hours.

We have secured a good supply of hay and oats, and an attentive hostler is ready to take care of animals.

OUR PRICES, in consequence of the high price of provisions and the difficulty of procuring them, are as follows:

Single meals,	$1 00
Supper, breakfast and lodging,	2 00
For animals, for a single feed of hay, per head,	50
" " hay and grain, "	1 00

and double those prices for feed over night.

N. B. The highest cash preces paid for BARLEY and for produce of all kinds delivered at the Brewery.

MOGO, BURR & CO.
Hot Springs, Point of Mountain, South of City.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.
JAMES TOWNSEND,—Proprietor.

Prices of Board.

Board and Lodging per week,	$12 50
Board, (without Lodging,)	10 00
Board, per day,	2 50
Supper, Breakfast and Lodging,	2 00
Single meal,	1 00
Animals, per night, hay and grain,	2 00

Payments to be made in advance.
15--3m

U. S. Mail Line
From St. Joseph to Great Salt Lake Ciiy.

NOTICE is hereby given that passengers will not be carried by us on any section of this mail route until further notice, and that the agents and conductors on the route are positively forbidden from taking passengers, on any conditions whatever.

J. M. HOCKADAY & CO.,
Feb. 14, 1859. By P. K. Dotson, Agent.

MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

THEIR stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Tea,	Coffee,	Chewing Tobacco,
Sugar,	Spice,	Smoking Tobacco,
Powder,	Shot,	Playing Cards,
Pepper,	Mace,	Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,	Caps,	&c., &c.
Pale Cognac Brandy,		Monongahela Whisky,
Dark do	do	Bourbon do
New York	do	Rectified do
Gin,		Port Wine.

FANCY GROCERIES.

French Mustard,	Mixed Pickles,
Durham do	Assorted do
Assorted Jams,	do Gherkins,
do Jellies,	Piccolilli,
do Syrups,	Pickled Onions,
do Cordials,	Tomato Catsup,
Brandy Peaches,	Walnut Catsup,
do Cherries,	Mushroom Catsup,
do Pears,	Cayenne Pepper,
Assorted West India	Cellery Seed,
Preserves,	Spanish Olives,
Rhubarb Pie Fruit,	Pepper Sauce,
Peach do	Assorted Sauce,
Apple do	do Nat. Preserves,
Flumb do	Capers Capottes,
Raspberry do	Natural Pres'ed Pines,
Gooseberry do	Roast Turkey,
Blackberry Brandy,	Roast Chicken,
Raspberry Brandy,	String Beans,
Fresh Lobster,	Green Peas,
Pickled do	do Corn,
Fresh Clams,	Assorted Herbs,
Mince Meat,	do Sweetmeats,
Sausage Meat,	Natural Preserved
Fresh Cauliflower,	Peaches,
Pickled do	Nat'l Preserved Strawberries,
Worcestershire Sauce,	berries,
Stoughton Bitters,	Natural Preserved
Fresh Salmon.	Damsons,
Fresh Tomatoes,	Mushrooms,
French Pickles,	Asparagrus,
Hostetter Bitters,	Tarrigon Vinegar,
Boker's do	Fields' Oysters,
Le Drard's do	Cove do
Royal Windsor do	Pine Apple Cheese,
Maraschino,	Olive Oil,
Curacco,	Assorted Candies,
Absynth,	Raisins,
Scotch Ale,	Almonds,
London Porter,	English Walnuts,
Scheidam Schnapps,	Brazil Nuts,
Golden Grape Cognac,	Figs,
Old Virginia Peach	Dates,
Brandy,	Prunes,
Mountain Dew Whisky,	Pecans,
ky,	Crackers,
Family Supplies,	Cracknells,
Morning Call,	E. D. Cheese,
Indian Queen Maderia,	

also a large and well selected stock of

Clothing,	Hats and Caps,
Gents Boots & Shoes,	Hardware,
Ladies Shoes,	Notions,
Woolen Gloves,	Hosiery,
do Mitts,	Buck Gloves,
do Scarfs,	do Mitts,
Stationery, &c.,	do Gauntletts,

All of which they offer upon the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 1st, 1858 6tf

WANTED:

A FEW good Mules in exchange for good Working Cattle. Apply to
2 tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

A CARD.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 4, 18

The undersigned would most respectfully inform citizens of Utah that they are still doing business their old and well known stand in Great Salt Lake where the most desirable goods, adapted to the of the people, may always be found. They established a house at Camp Floyd, where the style of goods as kept here may be had at the form rates. It may be an object for those families ing south, to know that they can procure their at Camp Floyd, at the same prices as they are at in this city.

Thankful for former patronage extended by the ple of this Territory, they would respectfully continuance of the same.

LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & CO.

In the course of ten days we shall be able to inform our friens with certainty concerning our expected. 1-tf L. K. & CO.

L. & A. CARR,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Main Street,
ST. LOUIS MO.

KEEP constantly on hand, all spelling books, arithmetics, grammars, phies, philosophies, reading books, histories, aries, &c., now in use, which they offer at the EST PRICES.

Their stock of
FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
PRINTING
AND WRITING
PAPER,

Has been selected with the greatest care, and is equal to any in the West. Having an

EXTENSIVE BINDERY,

Attached to their establishment. they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, and the shortest notice.
14--tf

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL,
AT
CAMP FLOYD, UTAH TERRITORY
CHARLES HARRISON,
PROPRIETOR.

TRAVELERS and boarders can always be accommodated with the best the market affords, and neat and comfortable apartments.

P. S. Farmers will be paid the highest cash for all kinds of country produce.
12--tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a full stock of GOODS, selected expressly for this market.
1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from point West Mountain (Lewis' Ranche) one roan Horse, branded JR on the near shoulder above reward will be given for his return.
10—tf RADFORD CABOT, & Co.

FOR SALE,

LAGER Beer and Ale, in lots to suit purchasers. Manufactured by Mogo & Co.
10—tf RADFORD, CABOT & Co.

FOR SALE,

ONE Thousand head of SHEEP in lots to suit purchasers. I will take in exchange them, wheat, oats, and barley.
CHARLES MOGO.
10—tf Hot Spring Brewery.

D. W. BAYLIES & SON, WATCH MAKERS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this City, and Camp Floyd, that they have just received from the East, a large assortment of Watch material, and will promptly repair any watches or other jewelery, committed to their care. Stebbins, at the Store of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., their Agent at Camp Floyd, and will promptly forward and receive all watches placed in his hands, free of charge, for carriage.

G. S. L. City, January 3rd, 1859.
10—tf

CHAS. MAURICE SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

S. M. BLAIR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
Office—Council House st., opposite Miller & Russel's store.

RADFORD, CABOT & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, INDIAN GOODS, ETC.,
At the old stand of Mr. Howard, Great Salt Lake City.
1-6m

WAGONS.

A FEW light kanyon wagons for sale by 1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

EMPIRE SALOON.

THE BAR is now furnished with a large and choice lot of liquors, wines, &c., purchased with great care, and to which the attention of those desiring WHOLESOME refreshments is respectfully called. 2—tf JOHN M. WALLACE.

COW STRAYED.

ON the 23d October last, a small light red COW, white face, and a thick around her horns, horns small; was giving milk think she was branded Attwood on the horns not certain. Please bring her to Curtis E. Bolton ward, G. S. L. City, opposite the School House well rewarded.

WORK CATTLE.

100 YOKE of Work Cattle in good working condition, for sale by
1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

MILLER, RUSSEL & Co.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GROCERIES
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

HARDWARE, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS and outfitting goods generally, are now receiving most complete stock of goods in their line that has been brought to this Territory, which they offer at low figure, for Cash or Country Produce.
1-tf